

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

362. Proposed by JAMES F. LAWRENCE, Stillwater, Okla.

Show that the number of solutions in positive integers, zero included, of the equation x+2y+3z=6n, is $3n^2+3n+1$.

GEOMETRY.

393. Proposed by S. LEFSEHETZ, Clarke University.

Draw a triangle having a given angle, and with its vertices on three given concentric circles.

394. Proposed by W. J. GREENSTREET, M. A., Editor, The Mathematical Gazette, Stroud, England.

The joins of the excentres to the corresponding vertices of the pedal triangle are concurrent.

395. Proposed by V. M. SPUNAR, M. and E. E., Chicago, Ill.

From a point P without a rectangular field ABC the distances PA, PB, PC measured to the corners are respectively 70, 40, 60 chains. What is the area of the field?

CALCULUS.

316. Proposed by C. N. SCHMALL, New York City.

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi e^{-a} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{1+x^{2}} dx.$$

(From Bromwich, *Theory of Infinite Series*, p. 442, ex. 5, and also from Carslaw, *Fourier's Series*, p. 113, ex. 12.) Prove this by any method.

317. Proposed by C. N. SCHMALL, New York City.

A generating line of a right circular cylinder passes through the center of a sphere. The diameter of the cylinder is less than the radius of the sphere. Show that the surface of the cylinder included within the sphere is given by an elliptic integral.

MECHANICS.

263. Proposed by C. N. SCHMALL, New York City.

A railroad car is rounding a curve of radius r with a velocity v, 2d being the distance between the rails. If h be the height of its center of gravity above the rails, and g have its usual meaning, show that the weight of the car is divided between the outer and inner rails in the ratio $\frac{dgr + v^2h}{dgr - v^2h}$.

264. Proposed by W. J. GREENSTREET, M. A., Editor, The Mathematical Gazette, Stroud, England.

Three particles, weights ω_1 , ω_1 , ω_2 , and three light strings of equal length connecting them, lie in a vertical smooth circular tube. Discuss the possible positions of stable and unstable equilibrium. If a slight displacement takes place in the unstable position, find the maximum ensuing velocity.